

Old World News Flashed by Cable to the Times-Dispatch

FAILED TO HEED STRIKE WARNINGS

England Gets Object Lesson, Showing It Is Dependent on Others for Food.

LARGE CITIES UNPREPARED

Writer Demands Better Consideration for Men of British Navy.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 22.—Only a few weeks ago the strike of the sailors and firemen, who were joined by the dockers and teamsters, gave the people of England an object lesson, showing them that in spite of all their wealth they are absolutely dependent on other countries for their food. When the strike had lasted only a little over a week and the ports of Hull and Grimsby had been closed to the imports of bacon, eggs, butter and grain from the three Scandinavian countries, the people of the whole northern part of the country began to feel the pangs of starvation. Warnings of the strike had been made, and in shipping and industrial circles it must have been known that it was coming, but nobody paid any attention to it. Like the nobility of France during the years that preceded the great Revolution, the people of England refused to see the threatening clouds; one thing only was of importance, the crowning of a King, who is nothing but a mere figurehead, and when finally the storm burst, it found the large cities of North England absolutely unprepared. No food supplies of any kind were on hand; the great warehouses contained provisions of all kinds only for a few days, and when the daily arrival of steamers from abroad was suddenly interrupted, the people of England found themselves in the same situation as the inhabitants of Paris of 1871, after a siege of many months. The leaders of the strike were certainly very considerate, for had they chosen otherwise they might have ruined the whole country. The events of the last few weeks have shown that the strikers might have bottled up the city of London completely and the King and all his guests would have had a very bad time of it. It indeed it would not have been necessary to postpone the whole show.

Now the strike has been settled, but its effects are apt to prove very serious, for it has shown the masses the enormous power they hold when they stand shoulder to shoulder determined to make a fight for living wages and humane treatment. The organizing of labor will from now on progress rapidly in England, and the high and mighty have every reason to look forward, with fear and apprehension, for events that are to come are throwing their shadows before them.

Probably nothing is filling the hearts of the upper classes with greater anxiety than the fact that the general fermentation has spread to the British navy. In a Portsmouth paper, the other day I read an astounding letter which shows the direction of the rising breeze. The writer, who is serving in the navy, demands for the men of the lower deck more wages, better food, better messing arrangements, more liberty, less class distinction, that

all important offenses be tried by jury in a civil court, that small offenses be punished only by stoppage of wages temporarily, a wholesale reduction of the powers of officers and "numerous other reforms that are long overdue."

The writer, who spent considerable time together with American blue-jackets, says he was surprised to hear how well these were fed and treated on board Uncle Sam's men of war, and he does not see why Britannia should not treat her sailors, "who form the sole guarantee of her national existence," with equal consideration, and asserts that if this were the case the admiralty would find no difficulty in manning all the vessels of the navy.

Openly advocating the formation of a "Royal Naval Industrial Union" for "fighting purposes," he concludes as follows:

"Let us try to recognize that there is war between the fore part of the ship and the after part. Under the present arrangements we are helpless and hopeless."

The Board of Admiralty intend to keep their sons and relatives, who occupy the after part of the ship, invested with all the privilege and power it is possible to give them; in fact, at Dartmouth College the cadets are actually taught to despise the men on the lower deck, and have it ingrained in their minds from birth that they are a special brand of humanity, and are born to rule.

It is about time we had a change, as it is obvious, there can be no reform on the lower deck without in some way restricting the power of officers. This the admiralty will not do, and therefore it is only by organizing every man in the service, irrespective of rating, that we can hope to force their hand.

If the admiralty is wise it will do well not to treat a symptom like this lightly. The blue-jackets have been what the brethren on board the merchant vessels have done to the big concerns like the Cunard, the White Star and the Wilson lines, and being hired men themselves they see no reason why they should not be able to enforce their own reasonable demands at a time like the present, when the whole Tory press asserts that England may need her navy at any moment.

Sir Philip Watts, director of Naval Construction, and those working with him have in contemplation the abandonment of the "Dreadnought" design for our battleships and the adoption of a totally new type. This will not, of course, affect the battleships and battleship cruisers now under construction.

Though no details of the new type of vessel now under consideration have been allowed to leak out, it is possible to state that in point of displacement they will approximate to the "Lord Nelson" type rather than to the Super-Dreadnoughts now on the stocks at Devonport, Portsmouth and elsewhere. That is to say, their displacement will probably be somewhere between the neighborhood of seventeen or eighteen thousand tons, as against the 27,500 tons of the "Queen Mary" now building in the Palmer Yard at Lar-

row. It is proposed that the "all big gun" principle shall be abandoned in this type of ship. On the other hand, if apparently well authenticated reports may be credited, the new armament of these vessels will consist of six of the new fifteen-inch gun, which is under discussion at the moment, while they would also carry a comparatively heavy anti-torpedo armament. One great point that is urged in favor of these new ships is that they would be relatively cheap to build; indeed, it is contended that two of them could be built for less than one Super-Dreadnought costs, and, of course, in much quicker time.

It is a matter of common discussion among naval men at the present moment, as to what the effect would be if the whole of the ten 15-inch guns



MRS. JOHN SAYRE MARTIN.

Paris, July 22.—The prevalence of divorce in the American colony in Paris was made the subject of a lecture by a prominent Parisian divine yesterday. His castigations of Americans, which were both severe and unpleasant, was brought about, it is believed, by the big engagement announcement of Stirling Postley and Mrs. John Sayre Martin of New York, within a few hours of the reception of her divorce decree.

Mrs. Martin was Miss Jeanne Buckley, a niece of Buckley Bling, a political boss of San Francisco. She made the acquaintance of Stirling Postley last year, while nursing her father, who died here at the Hotel Cailles. Postley, foreseeing his own divorce, laid siege to the chieftess Mrs. Martin, with the result that he won her heart and hand, and the announcement of their coming marriage was made as soon as the marital troubles of both had been cleared away.

That are to be mounted upon the King George V. and its sister ship now building were fired simultaneously with full charges as might easily be necessary in the case of a fiercely-fought action. Gunners officers of the ripest experience have been heard to declare that no ship that has yet been conceived could possibly withstand the consequent concussion, and that the decks would inevitably buckle badly. In this connection, it is perhaps significant to recall that never yet has one of the British "Dreadnoughts" or "Super-Dreadnoughts" been permitted to fire all of her big guns together with full war charges.

The new battleships will be designed to develop a speed hitherto undreamt of in the case of "capital ships." On paper, the battleships now on the stocks are to have a speed of thirty knots an hour—a thing that would have been deemed impossible a generation ago for a battleship of 27,500 tons displacement—but those who are concerned with the design for the new vessels are confident that thirty-four or even thirty-six knots can easily be attained.

SCHOOL OF WHALES BUTCHERED BY BOYS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 22.—For the first time on record a school of whales visited Mounts Bay, Cornwall. Sixty in number, of the bottled variety, the whales entrapped themselves by coming in too far on the high tide, and getting on the stretch of sand adjoining Penzance harbor they became stranded when the tide went out.

The school was principally made up of cows and calves, and finding their way to the open sea they lashed the water with great fury, charging in a column. Their lengths varied from about twenty-five feet down to a few feet. Several of the whales were shot by men in a boat, but the majority of them were stranded high and dry alive. A regrettable scene then occurred.

An unrestrained, wicked butchery of the whales by boys began. They used their pocket knives so freely that the area covered by the mammals became a shambles. In some cases the ends of the pectoral fins were cut off. This unrestricted slaying and cutting, which caused great bloodshed, was eventually checked by intervention of the authorities. Those whales which had been brutally cut were put out of their misery with service revolvers. The direction of the officer commanding the coast guard division, Lieutenant Chambers.

With the high water most of the whales got off to sea. The casualty list totaled about twenty-five.

A few of the living whales apparently lost all sense of direction and remained about the water on the foreheads, and so indignantly that they were again left high and dry.

NEW HOSPITAL OPENS.

Consists of Thirty-two Buildings and Costs Total of \$2,200,000.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, July 22.—One of the biggest hospitals in the world, the Pitié, in Paris, which has been opened, is already receiving its first patients, and it is expected that before the lapse of two months all of the 938 beds will be filled.

Consisting of thirty-two buildings, which are in self-contained groups, covering 33,000 square yards, the new Pitié, the building of which was started in 1900, has cost \$2,200,000. It is a valuable asset to Paris, for the hospitals in the French capital are abnormally inadequate and for years the citizens have been without the services of trained nurses. Now, however, Parisians are beginning to realize their necessity, and in a few years perhaps the hospital nurses will have become thoroughly trained as to be fitting assistants to the French surgeons, who have the reputation of being the finest in the world.

During the last year numbers of French women have gone over to London to be trained in the English hospitals. Unfortunately, however, for the general public these are snapped up by private establishments as soon as they return.

Whiskey Destroyed by Fire. [Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 22.—Four thousand barrels of whiskey, equal to 250,000 gallons, have been destroyed in a fire at the Dalmore Distillery at Alness, Ross-shire, one of the most important distilleries in the north of Scotland. The damage is estimated at \$400,000.

INTEREST CENTRES AGAIN IN MOROCCO

Shock Caused by Dispatch of German Warship to Port of Agadir.

FRENCH TROOPS AT CAPITAL

Spaniards Also Land Troops and Occupy Important Town of Alcazar.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Berlin, July 22.—Naturally the Moroccan question is overshadowing everything else in the field of European politics, not alone because it cropped up very suddenly, but because of the shock caused by the dispatch of a German warship to the Moroccan port of Agadir.

The history of Moroccan troubles is as old as Morocco itself. Senor Maura, son of the late Spanish prime minister, after several years' close study of the country, declared in a book published in 1906 and the Moors would never be conquered, and his prophecy has been completely justified by events.

It was not till 1905 that Germany discovered that she had great interests in Morocco, just as she afterwards tried to discover she had great interests in Persia.

Great Britain and France had patched up their differences in regard to the Sudan and Egypt, and France was given a free hand in Morocco. The Kaiser then made his appearance in the armor of Tangier and assured the Moors of his protection.

France climbed down, and the Algerian Conference followed in 1906. By the act of Algiers the Great Powers of Europe, with the addition of the United States, delegated to France and Spain the right of policing certain settlements in Morocco.

For the first time, in the following year, in 1907, a French expedition had to exercise this right. Some Frenchmen had been murdered near Casablanca, and an avenging party was sent. Their advent was the signal for a general rebellion against the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, who was eventually disposed.

His brother, Mulai-Hand, was installed in his place, but the blood of the Prophet is apparently not sufficient to qualify a man to become a wise ruler, and it is really a rebellion against Mulai-Hand's extortions which had led to the present campaign.

It must be mentioned that in 1910 Germany came to terms with France, whose "special interest" in Morocco she recognized, provided France safeguarded equally the commercial interests of all nations, Spain and France had also, in 1904, entered into a secret agreement which is believed to provide for the eventual partition of Morocco.

To understand the French action, it is necessary to bear in mind that she is the nominal mistress of all territory both to the East and to the South of Morocco. Not only would an extension of her dominions be a valuable political asset—much of a white elephant as it might be in practice—but it would enable her to construct a railroad from Algeria to the West Coast of Africa, via Timbuctoo.

By this means she could easily bring into Europe, by way of the Franco-British closed sea, the Mediterranean, the black army with which she intends to reinforce her own troops in the mother country, to make up for the



MRS. A. WALDO DEWEY AS "SAPHO."

London, July 22.—Never in English history has such gorgeous magnificence as that displayed in a series of costume balls that followed the coronation been seen in Great Britain's capital. After affair after affair has followed in rapid succession, each more costly than the last and each more heavily attended by women of fashion, whose handsome masques gave evidence of their social rivalry.

Many and startling were the costumes worn by the guests, but it is to the Americans that popular criticism gives the most applause for dresses that were not only wonderful and costly, but beautiful and historically accurate.



MRS. A. WALDO DEWEY AS "SAPHO."

Among the many who thus distinguished themselves by their raiment are Mrs. A. Waldo Dewey, wife of a cousin of Admiral Dewey, who appeared as "Sappho," and challenged Mrs. Waldorf Astor, dressed as a ballet girl, and Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, who created a sensation, costumed as Juno, for popular honors.

dwinding recruiting due to the falling birth rate.

In February this year, a fresh native revolt took place. The French instructors who had been lent to the Sultan to train his troops were said to be in danger, as well as the European residents in Fez, the capital. France then sent an expedition which entered Fez on May 31.

Before the expedition reached the Moorish capital, it was declared that it would only just enter the city, and take away Europeans to escort them to the coast.

The French troops are still there, however, and they have extended their action to many other districts, hoisting up the Sultan's failing authority, "punishing" his enemies, and recovering the submission of the rebellious tribes.

Seeing this invasion, which they alleged was not justified, the Spaniards would not be left behind in securing their share, and also landed troops at Larache (El Arach), on the West Coast, and occupied the important town of Alcazar.

The Algerians act having thus become a mockery, Germany joined in choosing her time very carefully.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs not liking to be embarrassed during a delicate international situation by socialist interpolations in the Reichstag, which might force him to show his hand with more openness than would suit his game, consequently waited until the Reichstag was no longer in session. Then there were obvious reasons why sharp diplomatic issues should not be raised till the British coronation festivities were over and the German crownprince and crown-

princess had returned from London to their own country, but as soon as they were back he made his first move in a game of international checkers which stirred the whole diplomatic world at a time when most statesmen were looking forward to a quiet summer vacation.

The question naturally arises: What does Germany want in Morocco? And the most correct answer is probably expressed in the one word: "Something." The German chancellor of empire is a disciple of Bismarck, in so far that his foreign policy has been true to the doctrine of compensations. His firm belief is that Germany, because of her size, strength and importance among the nations is justified in demanding a share in the evolution of the world as a whole and in claiming compensating advantages for any territorial or political aggrandizement on the part of another great power. That is the last phase of the German "Weltpolitik." This doctrine was undoubtedly known to the French Department of Foreign Affairs and may have stimulated the feeling which has recently found a place in the minds of certain French statesmen—a feeling that it might perhaps be better, after all, frankly to buy off the persistent German opposition to the policy of penetration "pacifique" and otherwise. Various bribes have been suggested. Most of them have adumbrated "rectifications" of colonial frontiers.

They have not, however, been very cordially received. In papers very amenable to Wilhelmstrasse control it has been emphatically stated that they could not be regarded as equivalents for allowing France a free hand in the Soudan Empire.

But Germany has not satisfied herself with merely rejecting the bait held out to her. She has also indicated in a very clear way at least one object which she would be inclined to consider as an adequate price for her good will. And that is a harbor on the West coast of Morocco. It is this fact which lends the descent on Agadir its significance. In spite of all protestations that the occupation of that port is merely a temporary measure to protect German commercial interests, and that it is in no way directed against either the integrity of Morocco or the policy of France, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the mission of the Panther is part of a carefully-laid scheme which has as its object the forcible appropriation of one piece of compensation in case another equally satisfactory should not be forthcoming elsewhere.

The cruiser will doubtless lie idle in the roadstead for some weeks, or it may be months, waiting for the subsidence of disturbances threatening European interests, the existence of which in all other parts of Morocco, Germany has consistently denied from the outset. Then, in or out of the natural order of events, some trouble will occur on the shore, the Panther will be joined by other vessels, blue-jackets or corsairs will be landed, a camp will be formed, and there will be another pause. It is hardly necessary to continue the process of inference further. One of Bismarck's guiding maxims was that the difficulty is to get in the thin end of the wedge. If once the world has got used to that—and it speedily accustoms itself to anything—the rest can be driven home without exciting particular protest or even attention.

There is, however, one other aspect of the Agadir incident which should not be lost sight of. Germany is on the eve of a general election, which is looked forward to in government circles with feelings of dread. If not indeed of panic, it is at least a somewhat highly probable that the Socialists, who have throughout strenuously opposed the imperial policy of naval and colonial expansion, and all the various manifestations of "Weltpolitik," would return to the chamber with over a hundred mandates, and with a stronger party in it. In such strength they would have been able seriously to hamper the government in its plans, and indeed a situation might easily have been created in which a continuation of Germany's recent developments would have been impossible. History and experience have, however, taught German statesmen that the most effective antidote to Socialism is a "national" rallying cry, especially if it is based on the traditional hostility of France. Germany was for so many centuries the chief battlefield of Europe that the dread of the invader became part of the intellectual constitution of the people, and even its consciousness of present strength has done little to eliminate this feeling. Consequently nothing so quickly makes the nation forget its domestic dissensions and its grievances against the government as the sense of international insecurity.

For this reason a little diplomatic lesson over Morocco will undoubtedly be very useful to Herr Bethman-Hollweg during the next six months.

That there is any popular demand in Germany for an aggressive policy, either in Morocco or elsewhere, can hardly be pretended. The great bulk of the nation is undoubtedly sincerely anxious for peace, and would not be at all disturbed in its slumbers if France were simply to put Morocco in her pocket.

The new premier list now has been identified with financial statesmanship in which he succeeded in arousing the wrath of the French capitalists and French landowners. The late M. Maurice Rouvier did not approve of Caillaux, and the latter's income tax bill is still sleeping in one of the Senate's pigeon holes. The only indication of a change of front on the part of the new Cabinet is in the announcement that it intends to govern firmly. It is a miracle of Caillaux is counting on the restoration of the famous bloc. But the combination that succeeded under M. Neideck Rousseau and M. Combes has no change now. Why? Because the raison d'être of the bloc was the war against the church and the religious orders. The concordat has disappeared, so has the Nuncio. The church is separated from the State, and the latter has laid hold of all the property and foundations. The religious orders have been scattered, and their goods "liquidated" à la duez. Some twenty thousand Christian schools have been shut up. So the clerical spectre is dead and buried. Radical and Radical-Socialist groups have no longer any common ground for united action, and "all the King's horses and all the King's men" will not put the bloc together again.

The Duc de Guiche, who has been identified with scientific pursuits all his life, has now become a doctor of science, thanks to his thesis on aerodynamics. When the duke began his scientific experiments he found that there was no laboratory for physical mechanics.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO WRECK TRAINS

Unless Serious Steps Are Taken Many Will Cease to Use Railroads.

ARTICLES AGAINST ARMY

Fall of Ministry Followed by Another of Same Complexion.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, July 22.—There is no question of the attempt being made to undermine all established authority. All over the country, soldiers are receiving circulars invoking them to acts of indiscipline. So serious is the information which M. Jean Cruppi, the Minister of Justice, has received, that the government has at last decided to open an inquiry on this subject, as well as on the acts of sabotage committed almost daily.

It is a singular thing that of all the acts of sabotage committed on the railroads during the last few weeks the authorities have not been able to arrest any of the criminals. This system of wrecking has reached such a stage that unless serious steps are taken many people will cease to use the railroads. The recent attempt made to derail a train which expresses shows to what length these wreckers will go.

The saboteurs are apparently ubiquitous. For the fourth time within the last three months seventy-seven telegraph wires have been cut near Brest. Obviously the criminals are men familiar with the business. They are perfectly organized, and receive instructions from some central body. In their revenge on the railroad companies they do not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of people with whom they have no quarrel.

In the attempt made to wreck the express train, the railroad authorities are following up a clue which, it is hoped, will result in the arrest of the would-be wreckers. If they are caught they will be smartly dealt with. Meanwhile the anti-militarist chief—M. Gustave Harve—is the object of another charge. This man with enormous and of existing his time in prison by writing for his paper, *Guerre Sociale*, violent articles against the army. Two of his last articles have brought him within the law. It looks as if this martyr in the cause of anarchy is in for a further term of imprisonment. But what is the use of putting him in jail? Clearly imprisonment does not prevent him from carrying on his mischievous propaganda.

The fall of a ministry, when it is followed by another of the same complexion, is a very serious matter, no very great import. What France wants is good and strong government. That is not attained by forming a cabinet composed of men responsible in a considerable measure for the national debacle of the last ten years. For example, M. Messierin, a Radical Socialist, who was Minister of War, is scarcely calculated to stimulate the enthusiasm of French officers, who were beginning to think that a better time was in store for them with General Goiran. As for the Foreign Department, no doubt M. Cruppi was not an ideal person to fill the shoes of Richelieu, but he did his best, and was really in the way of becoming an excellent foreign minister apart from the good work he has done during the past three months in using the broom at the Quai d'Orsay. But M. de Selves seems to have been given the post of M. Cruppi simply on the principle that the move over at remembrance. That is the rule at the Vatican when the bishop of a diocese gives trouble. He is appointed archbishop in partibus. Higher rank, but put on the shelf. M. Caillaux was quite right in removing M. de Selves from the Prefecture of the Seine, but why did he raise him to one of the most difficult posts in the government passes all comprehension.

The fact is, the great interests of the country are subordinated to private political interests every time there is a ministerial crisis. At the very moment that the delicate question of the discharged railroad strikers has settled, M. Augagneur, a Socialist of militant character, is put in the Ministry of Public Works. M. Caillaux might just as well have selected the chairman of the Strike Committee. But M. Caillaux, and M. Caillaux was anxious to mollify the chief agent of M. Combes in the Chamber of Deputies.

The new premier list now has been identified with financial statesmanship in which he succeeded in arousing the wrath of the French capitalists and French landowners. The late M. Maurice Rouvier did not approve of Caillaux, and the latter's income tax bill is still sleeping in one of the Senate's pigeon holes. The only indication of a change of front on the part of the new Cabinet is in the announcement that it intends to govern firmly. It is a miracle of Caillaux is counting on the restoration of the famous bloc. But the combination that succeeded under M. Neideck Rousseau and M. Combes has no change now. Why? Because the raison d'être of the bloc was the war against the church and the religious orders. The concordat has disappeared, so has the Nuncio. The church is separated from the State, and the latter has laid hold of all the property and foundations. The religious orders have been scattered, and their goods "liquidated" à la duez. Some twenty thousand Christian schools have been shut up. So the clerical spectre is dead and buried. Radical and Radical-Socialist groups have no longer any common ground for united action, and "all the King's horses and all the King's men" will not put the bloc together again.

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You can't be a Success and Drink!

MANY a man lays his own failure at the door of ill luck when the real fault is his own. Opportunity passes him by because his eye is bleary and his breath tainted with the unmistakable odor of alcohol.

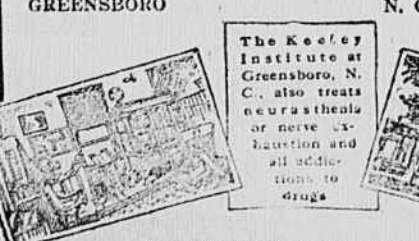
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